

SHOP GIRLS OF GAY PARIS

MANAGE TO DRESS WELL ON
MODERATE WEEKLY WAGE.

For the Most Part They Are Also Beautiful—Consider Good Dressing a Duty.

The French shop girl manages to look well in the simple wardrobe she creates for herself. If one stands in the Rue de la Paix or Avenue de l'Opera at an early hour, watching the crowds going to work, one never would imagine that many of these girls live and dress well on from \$4 to \$6 a week. They help to sustain the reputation French women have of being chic, but where a Parisian of fashion usually spends thousands of francs a year, the shop girls manage to look well on a trifle.

The reasons for this is not far off. Most women in Paris want to dress well, and those who cannot afford to spend great sums study the art of dressing well on little money. Their wages, for the most part, are small. The average girl who works in a large retail store or dressmaking establishment makes no more than \$5 or \$6 a week. Out of this many pay room, board and wardrobe, and out of the \$5 or \$10 a month they have for their wardrobe they dress better than do many other shop girls spending three times the money.

CONSIDER DRESSING PLEASURE AND DUTY.

They consider good dressing not only a pleasure but a duty. For in Paris a girl must be attractive looking to command a good position. The proprietor of a flourishing French house says: "I consider it as necessary to have attractive looking saleswomen as well dressed shop windows."

A French shop girl never thinks of applying for a position without wearing her new togs. Girls coming in from the provinces sometimes look commonplace, but they do not live in the French capital long before they wear a different air.

They give great attention to their appearance and take the same interest in the change of fashions as do the women selecting their toilet for the Grand Prix and for gala nights of the opera. Most of them never would think of wearing long sleeves when elbow sleeves are the fashion. Some of these girls are so handy they make everything they wear, excepting their shoes and gloves. They often work for each other, making hats for

dressers, or dresses for corsets, and thus manage to dress well for little money. A trimmer who works for a fashionable modiste says: "I get all my clothes for a little or nothing. I have one friend who makes my dresses, another my coats, and a third my lingerie, so I trim their hats, and have pretty clothes for almost a song."

NEVER DRESS IN HASTE

Making her own clothes is only a part explanation of the French girl's style. She takes pains in wearing them and carries herself well. French women never dress in haste. A girl who has to be to work by 8:30 and has a long way to go will get up an hour or two before, she need not hurry. She pins her shirt waist down with care, fastens her belt just so, and the smallest finery, be it a lace collar or ribbon, adds to her style, arranged as it is with a touch of individuality.

Andre Mayot and Jeanne Mayot are two of the many French shop girls known for their good looks and stylish appearance. They have pretty dresses and wear them to good taste. The one sister works in a large dressmaking establishment, the other for a large modiste. The girls make their hats and dresses, so their clothes cost them little. They have great taste for music; the one devotes her evenings to studying the piano, and the other is interested in singing.

It is hard to tell Mary Vartoire anything but French, though she was born in Russia. She came to Paris with her parents twelve years ago. She is one of the most attractive girls working in the Rue de la Paix. He friends call her Mlle. la Comtesse, because she carries herself with so much ease and grace. They also whisper that a French count is madly in love with Mary. He likes her soft, rich complexion and large, dark eyes. Mary calls this idle talk, and says she is contented with her lot, only she hopes to have a dressmaking establishment of her own some day.

SHOP GIRLS BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

One of the well known painters of France paid Nellie Macart a good sum of money to pose for a picture. He would have hired her as his model, but she prefers to drag skirts.

Not all these attractive girls are brunettes; there are many good looking blondes. Theo Potake and Helene Blaser have lovely golden hair, violet blue eyes, and the fairest of complexions. These girls are more proud of their responsible positions they hold than of their good looks. Jeanne Brugie, Leonie Brugie and Charlotte Paquet are called the chic trio. Two of these girls are sisters and the other is a friend. They work in the Place Vendome, and have the reputation of being stylish dressers, though they make all their own clothes. These are only a few of the many attractive shop girls seen in Paris, but these few go to show that any woman can dress well with little money if she makes an effort to learn how.

POMPEY, THE HERO, WHO COULD NOT MAKE UP HIS MIND

By Albert H. Terhune, in the N. Y. World.

Cneius Pompey, hero and waverer, peerless soldier and wretched statesman, great genius and greater blunderer, missed world-empire by a narrow margin. Two barriers stood between him and his goal. The first of these was Julius Caesar. The second was the fact that he could not make up his own mind. Here is his story: Rome was a republic. It was nominally governed by the Senate, but almost always there was some great man who practically ruled the city, and the nation. Sometimes there were two such men at a time. That meant anarchy, riot, and sometimes civil war. There were also two great political and plebeian (or plain people), Marius, a rough peasant by birth, was the plebeian's leader. He won fame as a general and conquered Rome's enemies in many lands. Then his lieutenant, Sulla, an aristocrat, successfully won the leadership from him, and the Patricians were again in power. The clash between Marius and Sulla was known as the Social War, and in it Pompey, then a lad of seventeen, first won fame as a staunch adherent of Sulla.

Later, Pompey raised an army in aid of Sulla and won several battles against Marius' troops. In reward Sulla bestowed on him the title of "Magnus" (the Great), and though the young soldier was only twenty-five, the state showered enough honors on him to turn a far older head. At the head of another army Pompey next won a series of brilliant victories in Spain, and on his return helped to put down a rebellion of slaves and hired fighting men led by Spartacus, a gladiator. These successes led to his election as Consul of Rome. His colleagues in office was Crassus, the richest man in the city.

Now it was that Pompey's inability to make up his mind firmly and unalterably to any one course first showed forth. He had been an aristocrat and an upholder of the Senate. Yet, to strengthen his popularity, he proceeded to undermine the Senate's rule and to help the plain people to greater power in the state. He had plans to serve, but the time was not yet ripe for putting them into effect. So, to strengthen himself still further, he personally embarked on an expedition against the pirates who swarmed all over the Mediterranean, and who caused families in Rome by preventing provision ships from landing at Italian ports. Pompey swept these pirates from the seas and then turned to the conquest of the Orient. He defeated Syria and Palestine in a three-months' siege. Having forced nearly all Asia and the rest of the East under the Roman yoke, he returned home in 61 B. C., where he was acclaimed "Conqueror of Spain, Africa and Asia." In the flood-tide of his popularity he proceeded to carry out the plans his ambition had earlier formed.

In Rome at this time another rising man, one who had lived down a youth of profligacy and debts, and who was already making his influence felt in politics, this was Julius Caesar. He was ambitious of fame and power. As a step toward this goal he sought Pompey's friendship. Pompey made a secret agreement with Caesar and Crassus by which the three should rule Rome. Crassus was made Governor of Syria and was straightway killed in a war with the Parthians. Caesar was made Governor of Gaul, and at once entered on his famous conquest of that country. Pompey made himself Governor of Spain, but left the administration of Spanish affairs to the hands of deputies while he stayed in Rome and strengthened his power there. Crassus being dead and Caesar away, Pompey was practically master of Rome. In other words, of the civilized world.

So he set himself to getting permanently rid of Caesar. To do this he again sought favor with the conservative Patrician party, wishing to become the recognized leader of the aristocrats, even as Caesar had become champion of the liberal party. The chief difference between the two was that while Pompey had so often changed his mind and his principles that both parties were beginning to mistrust him, Caesar had won his followers' full confidence. The period of Caesar's brilliant governorship of Gaul came to an end and Pompey made the Senate order Caesar to give up his Gallic command and to disband his army under penalty of being declared an outlaw and an enemy to Rome. Caesar, instead of obeying, crossed the Rubicon River and advanced into Italy at the head of his soldiers. Pompey was certain he had now found a pretext for removing Caesar from his path and prepared to march against the invader and overwhelm him by superior force of numbers. But the army had been bribed and otherwise subsidized by Caesar and refused to rise against

him. So Pompey was obliged to fly for his life before Caesar's victorious advance.

He fled to Greece, where he raised a host in his behalf. Caesar followed with a small army of veterans. In the first few engagements Pompey was victorious, but at length, in 48, B. C., he met Caesar at the field of Pharsalia. He had 44,000 men, Caesar had barely 20,000. Pompey's army was utterly routed. Pompey himself hurried to Egypt, where he hoped to raise a new force. But as he landed he was stabbed in the back by one of his own officers, Septimius by name. Septimius cut off Pompey's head and carried it to Caesar. Caesar, now that he had accomplished his ends and destroyed his last rival, feared lest Pompey's popularity might cause a reaction of feeling. So, pretending grief and fury at the murder of his gallant, unfortunate foe, he ordered Septimius put to death and disavowed all part in the killing of Pompey.

A few years later, when Caesar himself was murdered, he fell, by a strange irony of fate, across the base of Pompey's statue splashing with his life-blood the marble image of the man whose ruin he had wrought, and who, but for him, might have ruled the world.

HOW TO BREAK THE BABY IN

GO AWAY AND LET HIM SQUALL,
SAYS HOLLIS FIELD.

Hollis W. Field writes in the Chicago Tribune: How many hard-working fathers are there in the world who have lost positions and means of support because of the spoiled baby?

Or working on, how many millions have received criticism, censure, and perhaps docking of wages on account of the same unmilitated, squalling nuisance—the spoiled baby?

How many babies schooled in the howling art of squalling, have filled white hearses, or lived only to perpetuate the abnormal temperaments of their forebears?

"Busting the broncho" belongs to the heroes of the cowboy country. "Busting the brat" in the American household today offers a new, unlimited field for the societies for the prevention of cruelty, including first the everlasting lambasting of the fool parents of the spoiled baby, after which "brat busting" promises to give to the anti-cruelty organization their first opening in a field of constructive work.

Babies are born. Brats are the hand made article, fashioned of ignorance which finds martyr virtue in becoming of its own degenerated ghost of common sense. As a matter of blunt fact, the darlings of the "coddling" mother was born is a helpless little brute that would die in a few hours if the whole household didn't get up on its hind legs and tear up the furniture and the whole domestic economy at its coming. Having the promises wrecked and turned topsy-turvy at his advent into the world, most households are unable to feel that baby is getting any sort of attention at all unless he is encouraged in every way to continue the condition.

And the way the small tyrant falls into line for the task is the wonderment of the childless!

MARTYR MOTHER FOOLISH WOMAN.

Recently the magazine reading public was treated to a picture of the foolish mother of just such a brat. The article insisted upon making a martyr of the mother instead of holding her up as a candidate for the ducking stool of a pine paddle with holes bored through it. Listen to the pen picture of this mother:

"For years and years she never knew what it was to have a single night's unbroken sleep. The small hours of the morning found her walking like a ghost."

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He was so bad we had to call the family physician, but he said he could do but little. I commenced using the Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and to my great satisfaction the baby was cured. I only used four 25 cent bottles; a small doctor bill.

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Any one but a parent with tootsie-wootsie talk knows in a moment whether anything ails a baby. But to the average mother a squall of any kind is a serious ailment in itself. She must ease it—the darling dear! (Continued on Page Thirteen)

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TONGUES OF BIRDS DIFFER VERY MUCH

THOSE OF SOME SEA FOWLS ARE
SIMPLE—HUMMING BIRDS'
TONGUES ARE LONG.

Few people have given thought to the subject of birds' tongues. Many even the amateur bird students know little of the literature on the subject, and still less from personal observation.

Birds must use their bills as hands, and to some extent the tongues supplement such use. Thus nut and seed-eating birds extract the kernel from the shell, which is cracked between the mandibles.

The full complement of bones of the tongue consists of eight. The shape varies considerably in different species, and the comparative size very much more, although there is a prevailing general resemblance. The size and development of the various bones control the shape and utility of the organ. Well-developed front bones mean a thick, fleshy tongue, such as we find in members of the duck family, while small forward bones usually accompany a small tongue of less importance to the owner. Sometimes little more than rudimentary, like that of the pelican.

Among such birds as have occasion to protrude the tongue well beyond the tip of the bill the hind bones are marvelously developed and greatly elongated, for those are the bones on which the tongue is hung.

The edges of the tongues of most birds are more or less fringed, this feature being most noticeable in thin tongues. Most birds have a greater or less number of papillae—little fleshy projections, spine-like in appearance, and usually inclined backward on the upper surface of the tongue. These are of service in working the food backward towards the throat.

Some of the sea birds have very simple tongues, which serve but little purpose. The tongues of the honeycreepers have very fine and long feathering, while those of the woodpeckers are long, slender, and pointed, and the roots of most species curve clear around the back of the skull, up over the crown, and their tips rest at the base of the upper mandible. With the exception of the sapsuckers, the tongues of the woodpeckers are capable of great protraction, and the tip is barbed. The sapsuckers, however, instead of having sharp, barbed tongues like those of other woodpeckers, have brush-like tongues as a result of the degeneration of the bristles on their surface into hair extending out from the tongue rather than pointing backward.

Birds with long bills do not always have correspondingly long tongues. The kingfishers, with their disproportionately large bills, have short tongues. The outer edges of the very long tongues of humming-birds are closely rolled up into two tubes lying side by side, by means of which the birds are enabled to suck the nectar from flowers.—New York Post.

A Budapest newspaper states that the officers of the Hungarian army will shortly be requested to sign a pledge to remain true to the monarch, whatever course events may take.

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